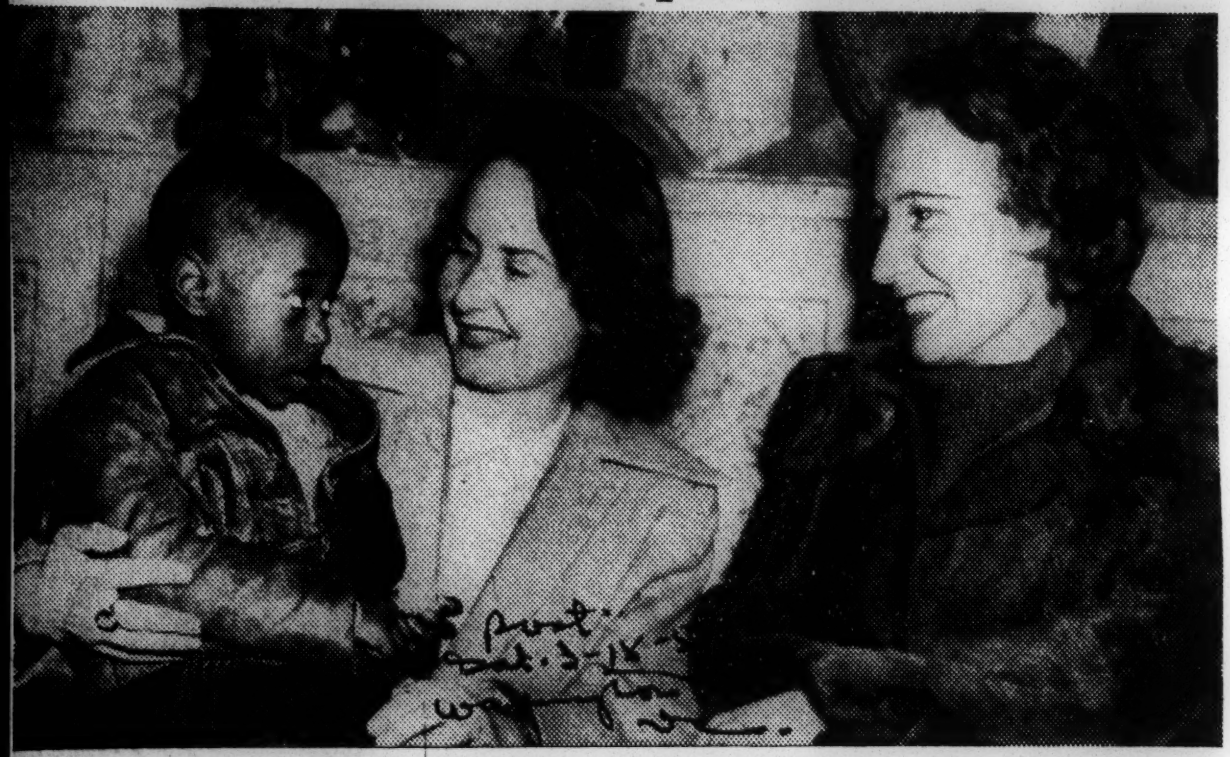
Visiting Germans Get Acquainted . . .



The Washington Post

Four-year-old Warren Campbell chats with Anneliese Schmitt and Dr. Ruth Picht-Henken at Junior Police and Citizens Corps Headquarters

50 Germans See, Give to Junior Police

A group of 50 German officials and experts in various fields who are looking over American democracy yesterday dropped in at the Junior Police and Citizens Corps headquarters, 8th st. and Barry pl. nw.

They heard Police Pvt. Oliver A. Cowan tell why and how he started the organization for Negro youngsters a few years ago.

They heard young leaders of the group tell how they run the center themselves, and try to turn street-corner gang leaders into "inspectors" and other ranking members of the organization.

They heard the pledge taken by some 13,000 Negro youngsters when they join: "I promise to keep myself and my friends out of trouble at all times, so help me God."

The Germans, whose visit is sponsored by the State Department and whose total expense allowances are limited to $10 a day, were so impressed with the work of the Junior Police that they spontaneously took up a collection among themselves.

"Not so much for what you are actually doing," said their spokesman, Helmuth Pencel of Bavaria as he presented the proceeds to Private Cowan, "but more because we are impressed by the fact that you did this on your own, without help from the District or other officials."

The German group is being taken on an "orientation tour" this week by officials of the American Council on Education, headed by Dr. Harry Wann of the New York State Department of Education.

23 1950

Illinois

Names 37 Policemen To Fight Youth Delinquency

Defender

Police Commissioner Prendergast has assigned 37 policemen to help combat the problem of dependency and juvenile delinquency, as recommended by Juvenile Judge Robert Jerome Dunne in his handbook, "Police Procedures in Juvenile Cases."

The 50th anniversary report of the Juvenile court, issued last year, explains how these juvenile officers work out of their districts and report on their activities to a sergeant stationed at the Juvenile court building, Ogden and Roosevelt.

Aut. 7-8-50

A statistical card is prepared by the juvenile officers on each case disposed of, and these cards are turned in to the Crime Prevention bureau of the police department.

Referral Agency

The Chicago Park district has its own youth bureau. This bureau has its own training section, and the officers assigned to the problem of juvenile delinquency are carefully selected and trained for their job. The youth bureau is primarily a referral agency.

Each village outside of Chicago has its own police force, of course and where conditions warrant it the villages assign one police officer to the job of working with juveniles. All of these various officers work under the rules set up by the judge of the Juvenile court.

Not every child who comes to the attention of the police is taken to the Juvenile court. About one-third of the complaints received against juveniles each year are adjusted in the police jurisdiction. Only serious offenders and children in need of care are sent to the detention home's intake department.

And not all of the children who reach the intake department are brought before the judge. Cases are heard by referees shortly after the child is placed in intake, to determine if official court action is required.

But despite efforts to dispose of cases in a summary way, more than 200,000 petitions have been filed with the court in the last 50 years, and their cases have been heard by the juvenile judges.

One division organized to handle this huge volume of work is the delinquent boys' division, established in 1914. Another is the temporary care and child placing division. And a third unit is the psychiatric division.

This last division can give complete psychological tests to determine capacities and potential levels of school and work achievement. Word association, personality and social maturity tests are all administered to reinforce observations made in other phases of Juvenile court examination.

From Dec. 1, 1948 to July 1, 1949, exactly 381 boys and girls were examined by the psychiatric division, including 38 re-examinations. This figure comes from the statistical department of the Juvenile court, which also supplies these interesting figures:

From Jan. 1, 1949 until June 30 1949, 4,939 children were referred to the court—3,119 boys and 1,820 girls. Of this total, 1,916 boys and 1,820 girls were referred because of delinquent behavior; 49 boys and 41 girls because of truancy; 609 boys and 568 girls due to dependency; 443 boys and 422 girls because of neglect, and 102 boys and 134 girls for other reasons.

GANGS LAID TO PREJUDICE

Mrs. C. K. Simon Calls for the Golden Rule in Homes

Reports show that racial and religious prejudice is at the root of juvenile delinquency and gang warfare, Mrs. Caroline K. Simon of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination said yesterday.

As chairman of the third annual luncheon of the women's division, New York region, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, in the Pierre Hotel, Mrs. Simon asked women to follow the Golden Rule in their homes.

Dr. Mark McCloskey, director of community education of the Board of Education, urged the women to become members of parents groups, school boards and other community associations.

Dorothy and Dick Kollmar, a radio team, were cited by the group for "dynamic civic service and family responsibility."

OF BOOK REVIEWS

They Do Not Like Too Much o Plot Given Away and Hate Forced Reading in School

Book reviewers reveal too muc of the plot, three high school students charged yesterday at THE NEW YORK TIMES fourth annua Boys' and Girls' Book Fair, whic will continue through Sunday a the American Museum of Natura History, Seventy-seventh Stree and Central Park West.

Paul Reisch of the High Schoo of Music and Art, Ray J. Mead dough of Stuyvesant High School and Joyce Ross, representing Hunter College High School, dis cussed book reviewing during th fair's afternoon program for teen agers in the Roosevelt Lectur Room. Ellen Lewis Buell, Chil dren's Book Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Review, and Kenneth M. Gould, Editor-in-Chie of Scholastic Magazines, were chairmen of the forum.

Ray confessed that he sometimes turned i na book report based on what he learned about the book in three reviews. He explained that lack of time to read all the books he wanted forced him to depend on reviews.

Read Several Reviews

Joyce said that she also read several reviews of one book to avoid relying on a single opinion of it. She stated a preference for "discrediting" reviews, and said tthat "I like to read reviews for literary enjoyment and those that are vitriolic are the most interesting."

Paul attacked the reading lists handed out by school teachers at the start of each term. Although he worked his way through the books, the "read them or else" ultimatum that went along with the lists spoiled his enjoyment of reading, he said.

Ray resented lists of books recommended for juveniles. He said that he found most of them below his intelligence. Joyce found fault with listing books for teen-agers either under juvenile or adult headings.

"It would be ideal if you had a middle section for us," she said. "I think we're sort of neglected people. We're scared off by the idea of reading juvenile books and scared off by the idea of reading adult books."

Three Discuss Nature

Miss Margaret C. Scoggin was mistress of ceremonies for the teen-age programs, on which she joined Miss Helen Ferris and Carl Glick in a talk on international friendship. Miss Irmengarde Eberle, Edwin Way Teale and Fred Mason discussed nature.

In the Education Hall, where 3,000 books are displayed for appraisal by children, parents and teachers, chalk-talks were given by several authors and illustrators. They were Sam Savitt, George Holt and Lisl Weil.

Cinderella and her prince walked up the aisle of the auditorium to live happily ever after in storyland. The play was presented by the Adelphi College Traveling Theatre. Fourth graders from Public School 150, Queens, took part in a story book quiz.

Almission to the fair is free. Hours are from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily and 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. on Sunday. The display is presented by THE TIMES, the Children's Book Council and the museum.

The auditorium program today will offer "One World in Song and Dance," by Oscar Brand, balladeer, and Sally Ray and Josh Bell, dancers; scenes from the film, "David Copperfield," and "Red Riding Hood," acted by the Red Rooster Marionettes of Tasha Tudor, author, and family.

The teen-agers will hear talks on science by Katherine Shippen Jeanne Bendick and Franklyn M. Branley; a discussion on writing and publishing a book by Ken McCormick of Doubleday & Company, and Dorothy and Nils Hogner; and an analysis of "the world today" by Santha Rama Rau, John J. Floherty and Harold McCracken.

Oklahoma

Delinquency Rate High Among City Negro Juveniles

Adult Criminality Low In Sooner Capital

Five hundred and and eighty-five Negroes were included among the 3,426 persons arrested by the sheriff's department during 1949, according to a report released this week by Neal Burns.

However, a greater compliment to Oklahoma City Negroes can be gotten out of this record of criminality among Negroes when it is learned through this same report of Sheriff Burns that a large portion of the arrests and detentions among Negroes resulted from floaters and persons from other counties for whom his office received pickup orders. In the matter of law enforcement Sherif Burns was lo[illegible] in his praise of Fred Patterson, his only Negro deputy, who has been responsible for the greater portion of arrests in the Negro area.

Here are the figures compiled, and it should be noted that from these figures Oklahoma City has a larger percentage of juvenile delinquency among Negroes than among whites. This is perhaps the result of inadequate recreational facilities that throws the average Negro boy in the alleys for amusement.

Total number of persons confined to the county jail Jan. 3, 1949 to Jan. 1, 1950, 4,570.

Adults committed for felonies and misdemeanors:

Whites

Males	3,130
Females	296
Total	3,426

Negroes

Males	515
Females	70
Total	585

Indians and Mexicans

Males	101
Females	19
Total	120
Whites, Indians and Mexicans Total	3,546
Negroes, Total	585
Total Adults	4,131

Juveniles committed for same period:

Whites

Males	239
Females	91
Total Whites	330

Negroes

Males	87
Females	22
Total Negroes	109
Total Juveniles Committeed	439

Mayor's Commission 'Explains'

Milwaukee Teen-Agers Fight Mixed Sex Orgies

Courier Dec. 12-9-50

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Mayor's Commission on Human Rights has issued a statement concerning the much bruited-about subject of juvenile delinquency involving immoral sex relations between white girls and Negro men. The statement says the teen-agers were delinquents before the interracial mixing began.

Meanwhile, fifty student representatives from the city's Catholic high schools' student councils organized themselves for the purpose of stamping out the practices which have given Milwaukee such widespread unfavorable publicity during the last fifteen months.

The chief charges made against the teen-age groups were that they adopted "bebop" habits in dress and manner and the girls had formed a "society" which required its members to have sexual relations with Negroes or face beatings should they refuse to do so.

COMMISSION'S STATEMENT

The statement of the Mayor's Commission, released by Robert C. L. George, its executive secretary, said:

"We believe it is important in the current 'bebopper' publicity to distinguish between intergroup association and delinquency as a cause of the problem.

"Good citizens in any group in the city do not condone delinquency, whether it occurs between members of one group or members of different groups. A great majority of Negro citizens are people of integrity and deplore the type of delinquency receiving so much current publicity.

"In all of the 'bebopper' cases which have come to our attention, the white boys and girls and the colored boys and girls—all had already shown a history of delinquency before the inter-group association began, and obviously the inter-group association was not a determining factor in the delinquency.

"An excellent analysis of why these things occur is found in a book called 'Unreveling Juvenile Delinquency' by Prof. Sheld Glueck and Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck. They point out the basis for delinquency more frequently lies in the home and family relationships than in many of the other factors commonly regarded as fundamental.

"In more and more areas, Negroes are proving their worth as citizens and employes, and it would be regrettable if the delinquency of some children should block their contribution to our community in any way."